

MY HAPPIEST DAY.

You ask the he seest day of all my life, And passed " espend with one Hoven And man And passed " espend with victory of wart" Ah, not "The conquer" of fee in mortal strife."

(ay, friend) // ty burt me with these questions Nay, friend!

er nobler selves? Why know

Most helptmentind to win snocess, ot a matter how uncout! us to lasting happiness; i zy siuce early youth; I've been in see all but nur Its armoss "

was spent in finding Truth.
Lin Louisville Courier-Journal. Million Occultists

It is said the Occultists have become nat the Spiritualtists have so powerfi been forces come to terms with them. On this pol ne ne of the high priests of the faith has fu a shed me with some curious details. According to him there are no fewer than 19,000,000 Occultists in the world. of whom 10,000,000 are to be found in America, 50,000 in France and as many in other countries, not excepting England. The French capital alone possesses 35,000. All these believers in the mysterious science are connecte together by a secret psychic force which it the 27th day of the month In every corn, ry unites them at the same minute, cale "uted in conformity with the various latitudes. In Paris the moment of this univers " communion of soul is comprised between 8:30 and 8:35 p. m.-Cor.

A Sme," Testing Instrument. Dr. Zward "Taker, of Utrecht, has been experiment a with a simple arrangement has dev col for measuring the sensi-It is simply a glass tube, turned up the ster the nostril, and contain ing a sliding cylinder of a material that allows the passage of odors. The extent to which the cylinder is projected beyond the tube—that is, practically, the amount of surface of it exposed to an odor-would measure the k senness of scent of different people, or the relative strength of odor server. Trying one tube in each nostril, exposed to a different odor, it was found that '-py one could be perceived. ne odor seemed to equal the other in effects and then there was no sensation of sm at all.—Montreal Star,

ry of a Bohemia

I think C) Sanders was the most per-fect-type of the bohemian in his early days lever saw. He has, so I am told, settled down and is doing well. Sanders was working on a morning paper in St. Louis once when he had an offer to go on an afternoon paper. He called on the city caitor and the following dialogue ensued: How much salary do you want, Mr.

'More than I am getting where I am.

"We will pay you \$15 per week, Mr. San-"I can borrow more than that," said Mr.

Sanders as he bowed himself out. In that remark is the essence of the philosophy which makes a bohemian happy,-

As to Eating Cold Food.

Eat all cold food slowly. Digestion will not begin till the temperature of the food has been raised by the heat of the stomach to 98 degs. Hence the more heat that can may, and often does, cause discomfort and results in a measurable injury to the di- Sitka, Alaska, and Plover bay, Eastern Si gestive functions. Ice water drunk with beria. The Claytonia sibirica illustrates soid food of course increases the mischief. how wonderfully plants adapt themselves

Novelties for Little Folk.

with siik hose, plate or open worked, to suede shoes, with corresponding hard socks ribbed silk, with double heels and toes, embroidered up the instep and leg, and ordinary, everyday stockings of every size. fitting children from one year upwards. there are the small, hemstitched nucket handkerchiefs, with an initial letter in one corner; dainty white and cream batists parasols for coming hot days, with frilled edges, and delightful bablos' en-tout-ens, with a bird or an animal on the handle, which may assuredly be counted among the novelties.

Mrs. Stewart's \$45,000 Lace Another of the late Mrs. Stewart's peerles

lace treasures is an almost exact copy of a Mr. Stewart paid \$45,000 for it. The exceed- like knots of red and yellow gum. ning vines on the borders.-New York Star.

The Best Natural Bentifrice. Strawberries preserve and beautify the

teeth, says Medical Classics. In fact, ripe fornia, although it has been preserved for strawberries are about the very best natural ientifrice known, Besides possessing singular alcohol and corresive sublimate still repower in whitening and cleaning the feeting agreeable fracrance to the breath. They may Gordoni, nearly allied to the common five plied with it rash. Oranges and straw vation of 18,000 feet after a hard day's iseries are at eful in removing fur from climb, Dr. Rothrock, the collector, being

The different between a broach and lacepin, which a g *at many people do not under-send, is that a *voich should be almost as long as it is broad; " enest it is round or square, but this is not " solutely a necessity. A lacein must at le 1 be mounted on a long pin, I the jeweled 10 at itself is not long and nar-

The Verdict

OF ALL who have used Ayer's Pills for Biliousness and Layer Complaint is that they are the best ever made. Being free from any mineral ingredients, and sugar-conted. Aver's Pills are mispied to all ages, constitu-

tions, and climates. "Having used Ayer's Pills for many vears in my gractice and family, I feel institled in Secondarding them as an excellent cathartic and liver modicine. They sustain all the clams made for them "- W. A. Westfall, M. D. V. P. Austin & N. W. E. E. Co. Burnet, Texas.

"Ayer's Pills keep my stounch and cer in perfect condition. Five years o I was afflicted with enlargement of the liver and with a severe torm of dyspepsia, most of the time being unable to r bein any solid food on my stemmel. It cally began to take Ayer's Pills, and If you have Sick Headache, Constipa-

Ayer's Pills,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Bold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

RARE CURIOUS PLANTS

FIFTY THOUSAND SPECIMENS IN PHILADELPHIA HERBARIUM.

Flowers, Seeds and Vegetable Curiosities Secured Through Risk of Life-A Remarkable Collection of Nature's Won-

ders-Plants from Everywhere.

The biological school of the University of Pennsylvania can boast of a herbarium of 50,000 botanical specimens. These are large ly plants gathered in Philadelphia from all over the world and dried and preserved There is included an almost complete collection of North American fauna; another, nearly as full, of the flowers of the Sandwich Islands; a number of specimens from Russia, Southern Europe, the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, the West Indies and the northern part of South America; an almost perfect representation of the mosses of eastern United States and of the ferns of North America, and a very good workin exhibit of American lichens. Many of the plants were secured at the risk of life. Some were plucked from dizzy heights by the adventurous collectors, and others call

to mind interesting facts of another kind.

The group of clematis, or virgin's bower, is represented by specimens from all over the west, Florida, Mexico and Australia. One western variety, with long, fuzzy white bunches of blossom, tradition says, has been used by Indians to revive their horses when drooping. The specimens of coptis. or golden thread, a small and delicate look ing plant, show that it grows all over the northern part of this hemisphere, in Pennsylvania, Labrador and Sitka, Alaska. The native country of the monk's hood is equally extended. In 1874 the seeds of the long spurred, yellow aquilegia were selling at a fabulous price, owing to their scarcity Prior to that time the plant was scarcely ever seen in larger quantities than bunches a foot square. Dr. Rothrock, professor of botany at the university, went west that year, and at Willow Spring, Arizona, he came upon twenty acres of these beautiful flowers, with spurs four or five inches long.

A specimen of the berberis, or mountain grape, is particularly interesting, because in the northern part of the western country, where doctors are not to be found, it is used by the natives as a drug. It has alternative properties, is amefficient tonic, and by mixing with sugar and fermenting its small blue berry can be made into a whole some wine. There are dried tufts of draba or whitlow grass from half a dozen places all over the world-Oregon, the Alps, Siberia, the island of Grand Manan, in the Bay of Fundy, and British Columbia. One be longs to a variety which Dr. Rothroel thinks has but half a dozen representatives in all the herbaria in the world. It was procured by Hischoff, accompanying the Western Union extension in Sitka, Alaska,

A Colorado plant of the same family was found on a spot 9,000 feet above the sea. It is curious to notice in this variety the draba Alpina, that, owing to the coldness of its native place, the foliage is all dwarfed and knotted, while the process of producing flower and fruit is as luxuriant as that of specimens found in milder climates. Another draba brought from Wyoming by the northwest Wyoming expedition in 1873 is still more dwarfed. Six specimens of the cochlearia oblongifolia, or scurvy grass, are particularly interesting on account of a story that is told of the plant. It is princi nally found in the northern regions quite belting the vicinity of the north pole, and be imparted to it by slow mustication the appearing as it does very early in the year, better. The precipitation of a large quan-tity of cold in the stomach by fast enting scores of crews dying from scurry, being eaten with perfect impunity. The university digestion, and every occasion of this kind ty's specimens come from Norton sound and Hot drinks—hot water, weak tea, coffee, to conditions of climate. One of these in chocolate, etc.—will, on the contrary, help to prevent it. But est slowly, any way.—

the herbarium from California has leaves and stem four times as large as those of another from Siberia, while the flowers and

fruit of both are of equal size. A dried plant named after Gen. Fremout, There are the tiny kid shoes of all colors, brought from California, is called the slipperf clm, though it is not related to the match. There are bronze shoes and hose, tan family of the eastern slippery elm, but is stockings, cream and pale colors; spun hock. There is no more interesting object bled silk, with double heels and toes, emin the collection than a twig broken from much more nearly related to the holly a variety of the canotia, which was found in the Gila valley of Arizona. This is a leafless tree, which winter and summer alike stands extending into the air long, bare, skeleton like branches. The flowers grow out directly from the wood. Previ ous to 1874 there had been only a rumor of the existence of this tree. During that year Dr. Rothrock, while in Arizona, saw several of them, but simply thought them dead until chance led him to approach one and he secured a specimen, which is almost priceless in value to him.

A number of dried dublias, some of them bedspread of Alencon point lace, with pillow shams made by special command of Napoleon tendency of plants under certain circumu of his marriage with the stances to lose all large leaves and also to Princess Maria Louisa. This copy is of less sequire numerous oil glands along the value than the original imperial cutilt, but stems, which appear under the microscope delicacy and beauty of the texture can varieties of sumach represented in the s arcsly be appreciated or understood from herbarium number among them one from ion. It has a rephyr like, fine Center county, Pa., which is so poisonous Lexagonal ground, which is profusely studded that susceptible people dare not approach with liles and bees, with medalliens and run- within thirty feet of it, and another quite common in this neighborhood, with berries covered by scarlet hairs, which is not dan

A dried tuft of chamaebalia from Callfifteen years, after having been soaked it tains something of the strong resinous odo and rapidly removing tartar, they impart an for which it is famous. A specimen of ivesia e rubbed on watesth with the finger or ap finger, was secured in Colorado at an eleladen with a distern thermometer, rifle and tin botanical box. There are also speci mens of the horkelin, potentilla and a thir plant, which were not known until Dr. Rothrock came upon them, all within a space of thirty square feet, in the moun tains of California. The presence of a number of plants of the sedum rhodials or house leek variety points a reminiscence of the ice period in North America.

e specimens in the herbarium come respectively from the high mountains Germany, Labrador, the island of Grand Manan, in the Bay of Fundy; Colorado, astern Sileria and the Roan mountain of South Carolina. The plant only grows long ago the ice, moving southward along continent from the neighborhood of the North Pole, by cooling the surface of the ground in British America and in the northern part of what is now the United States, made a path for this Arctic plant to signate southward. The ice melted and the surface of the earth grew warm again. tains of South Carolina, and on the coldest most entirely disappeared, however, from line of southern advance.-Philadel

Discipline Strictly Enforced. A laughable illustration of practice fol lowing theory and precept carried immediately into example occurred not long zince in one of the royal dockwards. The superintendent, a mild but realous disciplinarian, who is admitted to be ther oughly acquainted with the most insig nincant details of his noble and gallant profession, from the duties of the energetic contamin to those of the dignified commander-in-chief, was briskly passing a sentinel, on his way to his official residence, before noon or break my neck by a fall times a so called "Califor when he turned upon the scalwart guard from the step hadden" - Detroit Pres Press. this by nearly five feet.

phis Times.

ed the reason why he did not challenge him. In vain the sentry declared that he knew him to be the superintendent; he was emphatically told his duty was to challenge every person who approached him and, warming with excitement, the gal-

lant superintendent exclaimed: "Challenge sil! Challenge me, sir!"
"Well, then," said the sturdy pupil, low ering his musket and bringing it to the charge, I do challenge you. Give the pa-

And the hasty superintendent, having in the course of his practical instruction allowed the parole to slip his memory, was forthwith made a prisoner and driven into the sentry box. So situated, the worthy preceptor was soon granted another oppor tunity of estimating the effects of his teach-

A policeman, passing, demanded why the sentry had imprisoned the gentleman. "You foolish fellow," said he; "why, it is the superintendent!" But the only reply from the sentry was the vociferous demand:

"Give the parole!" The policeman, deeming his uniform to be a sufficient authority for passing the sentry, had also forgotten to learn the parole, and he, too, was ordered into the sentry box, from which he and his distinguished fellow prisoner were rescued only when the sentry was relieved from his post.—London Tit-Bits.

English Stiffness. Dumas the elder often laughed at English stiffness and reserve. One of his stories

was this: "One day Victor Hugo and I were invited to dine with the Duke of Ducazes. Among the guests were Lord and Lady Palmersto -of course this happened before the February Revolution. At midnight tea was banded round. Victor Hugo and I were sitting side by side, chatting merrily. Lord and Lady Palmerston had arrived very late, and there had, consequently, been no opportunity to introduce us before dinner. dinner, it seems it was forgotten. English custom, consequently, did not allow us to be addressed by the illustrious couple. All at once young Decazes came the attraction of the greater will be more

"My dear Dumas, Lord Palmerston begs you will leave a chair free between you and Victor Hugo. "I hastened to do as he wished. We

moved away from each other, and placed a chair between us. Thereupon Lord Palmerston entered, holding the hand of his wife, led her up to us, and invited her to sit down on the empty chair-all this without saving a word. "'My lady,' he said to his wife, 'what

'She looked at her watch and answered: "'Thirty-five past twelve."
"'Well, then,' said the great minister, remember well that this day, at thirty-five minutes past twelve, you were sitting tween Alexander Dumas and Victor Hugo -an honor which you will probably never

time have you?

enjoy again in your lifetime."
"Then he offered his arm again to his wife, and took her back to her seat without saying a word to us, because we had not

The people of Newfoundland regard the weasel as peculiarly wise and malicious. The following story in support of this opinion was told to the author of "As American Tramp:"

A man who was mowing found a nest of young weasels and carried them off. The top of a cliff to the beach, and it occupies man and his mate had a pail of milk for two seconds in falling, if you multiply 2x into it three times."

ound dem, or de ould one will be sure to till she overturned it and spilt de milk, You see she had spit into it, and she did

not want to hurt us since we had not hurt

An Hibernianism.

A number of patriotic sons of Erin were sated around a table one night discussing a little of everything, when one of them began a lamentation over a light weight silver dollar he had in his pocket. "Th' hid an' th' tail's worn down that foine ye wouldn't know th' hid from th' tail if it wasn't that th' hid's always on

th' other side.' "Got worn that way by cirkylation?" "So they say; but of belave some smar-r-rt doime or two off her for luck. Cirkylation can't wear a dhollar down loike that. "It can, too, an' oi'll prove it." said a

"Have ye got a good dhollar, Din-

Dinny, curiously enough, had one, and

"Now pass it round th' table."

Around it went. "Twicet more."

ver quarter.

Twice more it went.
"Wance more, an' let me hov it." Once again it circulated, and finally rested in the palm of the instigator of the per-He then leaned over to owner of the dollar and handed him a sil-

Dhwat's this!" asked the letter. "Thot's yer dollar."-Harper's,

Men Who Don't Buy Papers.

Men who breakfast in uptown cafes seldom or never buy newspapers. They read the papers supplied them in the afes while they wait for their orders, and a that brief period get all the informatio about the news of the day which they desire. It may be the price of stocks, the programme races, the baseball announcements or the arrival of a steamer that interests them, but they rarely read for more than the period between giving their order and its arrival, except a few old fellows, who literally devour the papers all through their meals. - New York Press.

Under the laws of Minnesota a "banker" can be a pawnbroker, money lender, jeweler, undertaker, farmer, lumberman, own a toll bridge and hatch chickens with an incubator for his neighbors for twenty-five cents a dozen—"all warranted to be sound and healthy, or no pay."—Detroit Free Press.

Dysentery should be treated with liberal doses of salts. Feed on siry food, giving but small quantities of drinking water, liberally impregnated with alum.

It Would Be Done.

"I've got a kitchen deor which wants painting," she said as she entered a paint

"I've asked my husband about 400 times have it done.

But he keeps putting It off." "Exactly. 'I am now going to do it myself."

"I want paint, I suppose."

"And a brush?"

"And putty and sand paper!" "Put 'em un."

"And where shall I send 'em, ma'am "" "Nowhere. Pli carry the bundle home, get into my old Mother Hubbard, tuck up my sleeves, and I'll have that job finished

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

POPULAR SCIENCE RECREATIONS AND USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

The Forces of Nature-Gravity or the Attraction of Particles at a Distance from Each Other-Forms of Attraction Appropriately Illustrated.

The forces of nature are three in number, viz.: Gravity, cohesion and affinity or chemical attraction. The first is gravity. Grav ity, or gravitation, is the material attracbetween the different portions of matter acting at all distances-the force of attraction being, of course, in proportion to the mass of the bodies respectively. The greatest body, so far as our purposes are concerned, is the earth; hence the attraction of the earth is gravity, or what we call weight.

O FIG. 1-EXPERIMENT ILLUSTRATING FORCE

OF ATTRACTION. We know if we jump from a chair we shall come to the floor, and if there were nothing between us and the ground suffi-cient to sustain the force of the attracting power of the earth we should fall to the earth's surface. In a tea cup the spoon will attract air bubbles and large bubbles will attract small ones, until a small mass of bubbles is formed in the center of the cup of tea. Divide this bubble and the compone parts will rush to the sides of the cup. This form of attraction is illustrated by the ac companying diagrams. Suppose two balls of equal inagnitude, A and B (Fig. 1). These being of equal magnitude attract each other with equal force, and will meet, if not opposed, at a point (M) half way be-tween the two. But they do not meet, because the attraction of the earth is greater than the attraction they exercise towards each other.

But if the size of the balls be different. evident, as shown below, where the points of meeting are indicated respectively (Figs. 2 and 3). These experiments will illustrate the phenomena of falling bodies. Gravity is the cause of this, because every object or the surface of the earth is smaller than the earth itself, and therefore all bodies fall towards the center of the earth

A certain time is thus occurred, and we can find the velocity of a falling body easily. On the earth a body, if let fall, will pass through a space sixteen feet in the first second; and as the attraction of the earth still continues upon a body already in rapid motion, this rate of progress must be proportionately increased.

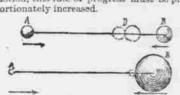


FIG. 1 AND FIG. 2-FORCE OF ATTRACTION, A body falling descends sixteen feet in the first second, and for every succeeding second assumes greater velocity. The distance the body travels has been calculated, and the space it passes through has been found to increase in proportion to the square of the time it takes to fall. For instance, suppose you drop a stone from the top of a cliff to the beach, and it occupies their special benefit, and the mate, who 2 and the result by sixteen, you will find was wiser than his partner, noticed "do how high the cliff is: in this (supposed) ould weasel come up to de pail and spit case it is (omitting decimals) sixty-four feet to it three times."

"Ah," said he, "you had better take de certained in the same way, leaving out the

oung ones and put dem back where you effect of air resistance. But if we go up in the air the force of do us some hurt."

"Well, de man took de young weasels and put dem where he found dem, and dey and put dem work. When de ould a certain distance from the earth's surface a certain distance from the last one of attraction be 1, if the distance one found de young ones all right she the force of attraction be 1, if the distance came back to de pail, and she never stopped be doubled the attraction will be only onequarter as much as it was before-not one-

To Restore the Color of Gold.

To restore the color of gold after hard soldering is quite a trick, according to The Jeweler's Circular, which recomm following as the simplest and easiest process for so doing: Expose all parts of the article to a uniform heat, allow the article to cool, then boil it until bright, in a pickle made with about one-circuth ounce of sulphuric acid to one ounce of rain water. Another way is to first pickle, then color. Anneal and boil in a pickle made of nitric acid and water, then again anneal black, and dip in coloring mixture made as fol-

Put into the coloring pot, or a No. 10 black lead crucible, 9 ozs. 12 dwts. of salt-peter and 4 ozs, 15 dwts. of table salt. Heat it up without water, then add hot water enough to make a thick paste; let it boil, add 6 1-2 ozs, of muriatic acid and stir up well. In using, keep up a quick and lively fire, and the mixture should boil up till it fills the crucible-which should have been previously well annualed to avoid breaking. The mixture removes more or less of the gold, and the operation should therefore be performed as quickly as possible. With good gold, one and one-half to two minutes will be long enough to expose it in the mixture. The article should constantly stirred about, taking care not to let any of the surface get out of color, as the vapors will affect the work. Then rinse it in a pickle, dip in hot water, and dry thoroughly in hot sawdust. This color may be used with gold ranging between 12 and 20 carats fine, but the finest coloring can be got with about 15 carst gold. If can be got with about 15 carat gold. If all of something and the most thoroughly dried, the work is liable to equ., the stanta ended pinogs for the same restred. become spotted.

Notes and News.

Cotton seed oil is used in the manufacture of compound lard; also as a substitute for and an adulterant of olive oil for cooking and table use and in medicinal prepa-

Apropos of the recent large output of petroleum from the rich oil districts of Russia, The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter says that Austrian and American crude petroleum both yield about 50 to 55 per cent. of good burning oil, while the Russian product does not give more than 20 per cent.

According to a French scientist, vulcanized rubber dipped suddenly into boiling glycerine takes the characters of non-vulcanized rubber, i. e., that its parts can resdily be joined and that it dissolves in the usual solvents of caoutchout. The giyoerine must be boiling at the time of

Watery solutions are difficult to mix with vaseline, but The Repertoire de Pharmacie says this difficulty can be overcome by means of a little castor oil.

The new coat shirt that opens all the way down the front, and one does not have to put on over one's head, ass been given the name "the Prince Albert"-Clothier and Purplaber.

Roping with the Lariat.

In the matter of authentic records for roping with the lariat, none probably exist. One hundred and sexteen feet has been claimed for a California man now travelng with Buffalo Bill's show, while ninety our feet has been published for a Billings Mous.) man, but both of these records are preposterous. The average cow puncher from Texas to Montana uses a rope which rarely reaches lifty feet, and from twelve fuels that will work all right. The somer the to twenty feet must be deducted from this better, for it is one of the unfortunate facts measure for circumference of noose. Some-times a so called "California loop" exceeds 75 per cent of it is wasted,—New Orlsans I Picurupe.

"He imagines that it he were gone as "Old Dingly is certainiy in his dotage." The Wheels Would Stop.

SELLIES -Boston of her studies.-Boston Poor child! Her card bore the fatal "P" have a lowely card this time: I've been 'per-I" Look!" she exchimed to her mother, "I cheriened it bilestully until school was out, and then ran home to beste. upon her card, happened to be absent when the new system of lotters was explained. When site received her next card she grieved with the low percentage marked ways with success, and who had long been with the letters "F." "G" or "F," signify-ing "excellent," "good" and "poor." One little girl, who works very hard but not al-

unition with percentages of merit, but

The school report cards are not now

A Pathette Story.

oct man says no can prove in-cancago this gander is a great success, and the rubing blind to biaze array. As a "capper" for the hunters concealed in the neighborscurries off to the end of his tether and gives a peculiar "honk," which is a signal he gots them just where he wants them, he A hen these grees come to call on him and minons to any geese within a mile, m the rocks, and he is educated to read a in 1856. This gander, he says, is tethered the was captured by fits ewiter away back whiskered gander down at Mount Dehe is in the rubber business, tells of a large, tadt stretch a little because of the fact that currence Englement Actors imaginarion of hunters is by no means a new idea, The education of drakes and ganders to betray their female friends into the hands A Real Live Decoy.

or HXB, and so on between any transposed numbers. Try it and prove it.—St. Louis tes be set down as 1283 the error will be 99, the error will be 18, or twice 9, exactly; if 67 as awob inq need and W.H. side oten vide by 9 wathout remainder, To illusmistake takes place by reason of transposi-tion, the sum in question will always ditransposing figures, at any rate, if such orner the the mistake has been made by mused in this way there is a strong probaby 9 watchout any remainder. If it has ocnene, or that the sum short can be divided bringing out a trial basence or cash settle between euch transposed numbers is uniany transposition of ugures, the difference Igure 97 When an error has arisen from Did you ever notice the peculiarity in the The Peculiar Figure Mae.

furnished and complete in all respects. regular house—as big as a horse car—all regular house, each room beautifully a guidayaiq a tol sail resignats resinit aid pretty-prettles and luxurious appointment, and that he has daughters to whom he is a devoted father. You will even learn that in Walnut street is a vertable museum of Yet Mr. Jones will tell you that his home

ness Wansanaker is quiek, clear, cool, urm ear a there is a sold of the start and start a your band against one of those revolving tn the way-precisely as if you had pur ranging some peculiur machinery, you feel cept busines you feel that you are disarof it. if you take to him of anything exlor. It is very prettily empered and bung with pictures, and his desk is in the middle Wannanker's office is a little like a par-Manamaker's Office,

those who could not sign their names in writing -St. Louis Republic. natures of those who could write, as well as a could write, as well as to stand in place of the signatures of ag, was required to be attached to the sig. trais no read out to drint book edr to notes! the Saxons the sign of the cross, as an attesso in ancient times is concerned. With sa rat sa Armunodsa 'ni Suisa nosrad our na however, as absolute proof of the illiteracy The sign of the cross should not be taken,

somm analone at trassed bas brot to nominos at bereis constantly referred to as proof of ignorance instruments with a cross was formerly much practiced by kings and nobles, and is form of an X, or St. Andrew's cross, as it is used today. Signing deeds and all legal in cross, or cross of Christ, instead of in the tal a lo arrol ai viliniisiro eew samtangis Matte are reducted to make in prace of their the mark which persons who are unable to According to George Bancroft Griffith,

PREMING WITH & CROSS.

it is roomy in ordinary speech.-Boston orusK to oans ods" bus pau at bezillategro passed from month to month, and became trict that had been, And so the phrase CITIZED CUG STREE CORT DOM AND PLOTE CUG. , too, the phrase was useful to distinpeople, probably happy in their statehood, spoke proudly of the state of Maine. Very been set off and admitted to the Union, the state, but a district. After the district had There was a time when Mains was not a east. And in this fact that Maine is the daughter of Massachusetts, we have, doubtstatebood of our aquipter at the northwithout this superfluous reference to the thing to hear of Maine or a Maine man chemistres may it. It seems almost a rare n ordinary conversation, and Maine people present in newspapers, in books, we bear it state of Malne man. We come upon the Hempshire men; but such another is a a si mam a done. ""Incommy to etais ods" and to stars adr' ton bus

The State of Maine.

and read sold when they not need to try for the took to be and a good, long rope, an expert may reach one bundred feet, but such cases are few and far between, and most good ropers feet p down the bill, the wind favorable the posseibilities of repting to catch are is that to say. No doubt with a horse at fall qued a ni lla lamina benutquo edr White most cases either and admis telm or sends defend beeck to reser of shock, which the moose is over the names's neck or legs, the end of the tops is adding the horse being the horse of the middle, the horse being In catching a wild horse or sceer, after Not Fallen so Low as That.

An English magazine, in an article on restaurants, tella of a New York speculator who came to grief and went to waiter in a cheap eating house in that city. To this waiter's table come a broken down seedy looking individual of an aristocratic

Fifth avenue, brown swue front type, speaking in with every sign of being very much ashamed of himself. When the waiter arrived to take his order there was mutual recognition, and the new comer murmured: "Great Sect. Thempson' you The attendant shewed no pathy at all, but, drawing himself up haughtly, dryly replied "Yee, Jones, I wait here, but I don't dine here." Looking for a New Fuel.

Inventors everywhere are trying to discover an artificial gas fuel that will end the days of solid fuels. A Wisconsin gentus has brought out a scheme of new water gas that there will probably be diveloped several gas

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Little 3-year-old Tom Gibson, of Call

One day not long ago his father Tom, get my slippers; they are unde the bed. Pretty soon Tom came back empty

ornia, ought to make a good lawyer if he

"Fader," said he, "you told a big lie." "How is that?" said his father.
"Well," replied Tom, "I looked under the
bed and no slippers there. No slippers

That wasn't a lie, my son" replied by father. "That was a mistake." The slippers were found and the inciden forgotten until a few days afterward. Tors came running into the house with his lip betraying visible evidence that he had

Tom," said his mother, "what have you "Nothing, mother," replied Tom. 'Why, Tom," said his mother, "there are crumbwall over your month. Don't you

> "No," replied Tom, promptly, "that was The Lawrer's Fee.

ow you have told me a story

"I've stolen a cost," said a man to a law-yer, "and I want you to defend me. Think "Oh, yos, we can prove that you were a hundred miles away when the coat was stolen and that the prosecution is mali-

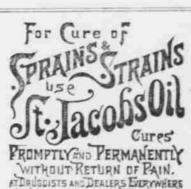
How much will you charge?"

"What port of a cour is it? Their rate-never been worn," "Well, I won't charge you anything; just give me the coat."—London Tid Bits.

Hard Looking Citizen-Don't know any

thing about it, y'r lessor. I was hypne-

tazed - Chicago Tribune.



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